

TITANIC'S ROCKETS SEEN, BUT USELESS

Californian's Wireless Man Tells
Senate Committee Ship's
Officer Said Morse Sig-
nals Were Ignored.

NOT LINER'S, SAYS CAPTAIN

Inquiry in Washington Drags
Greatly, Despite Efforts to
Expedite It by Separate
Examinations of
Witnesses.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 26.—The Senate sub-committee which is investigating the Titanic disaster, sat for six hours to-day, most of which time was wasted. Despite the pressure which has been put upon the chairman, William Alden Smith, to induce him to expedite the hearings, they dragged miserably. Senator Smith being supported during the long morning session by the presence of only one other member of the sub-committee, Senator Fletcher, of Florida. During the afternoon several other members of the sub-committee came in.

The greater part of the morning session was devoted to taking P. A. S. Franklin over ground he covered when he was on the stand before the apparent effort of the chairman being to secure from this officer an admission that he was derelict in his duty to the public because he did not give official confirmation to the press reports of the sinking of the Titanic which reached him on the morning after the disaster.

Fails to Trap Franklin.

Mr. Franklin insisted to-day, as he did before, that he had devoted every energy to securing authentic information, and that he did not feel warranted in announcing the ship's loss until he had received definite information, which reached him from the captain of the Olympic about 6 o'clock that evening. Over and over again the chairman obviously thought he had trapped Mr. Franklin, only to have it pointed out that the latter's statements were in perfect accord with those which he made on the stand last Monday.

The chairman then put on the stand Ernest Gill, who described himself as second donkey engineer on the Californian. The chairman read to Gill the affidavit made by him and asked if it was true in every particular. Gill said it was. Gill alleges that the distress rockets of the Titanic were plainly seen by the officers of the Californian, that he himself saw the Titanic and that the captain of the Californian was informed three times that rockets were being fired and refused to start his ship, whose engines were idle. Gill, who made far from a favorable impression, was not examined at any length, but a question which Senator Burton directed to the operator on the Californian this afternoon brought out the fact that Gill had told the operator he had expected to receive \$500 for his story.

Captain's Story Impressive.

Stanley Lord, captain of the Californian, told on the witness stand a direct and straightforward story, which won the respect and confidence of the nautical men present. He said he had seen rockets, but that they were fired by a mysterious stranger which was in plain sight of the Californian for a considerable part of the night, that they were not distress rockets and that his ship was between nineteen and one-half and nineteen and three-quarters miles from the point where the Titanic sank.

He said that his wireless operator went off duty about 11:15 p. m., and that he had a wireless operator on duty when the Titanic sent out her "C Q D" call he would certainly have heard it and the Californian could have reached the scene of the disaster within two and a half hours. The Titanic's first signals for aid were sent out at 10:25.

He learned as soon as the wireless operator went on duty, about 5 o'clock Monday morning, that the Titanic had sunk and immediately steamed to the scene, arriving there as the Carpathia, was picking up the last boat. He steamed around the spot in circles for about two hours, but saw no floating bodies.

He denied that his employers, the Leyland company, a subsidiary company of the International Mercantile Marine Company, had placed any obstacles in the way of his coming to Washington to testify, Senator Smith having put into the record a report to the contrary earlier in the day. Captain Lord was finally excused and left immediately for Boston, whence he is to sail to-morrow.

Operator Tells of Messages.

Cyril F. Evans, wireless operator on the Californian, being sworn, gave some information regarding his communications with the Titanic. He said he heard the Titanic sending private messages to Cape Race as late as 1 p. m. the night of the disaster; that he had sent to the Titanic earlier that evening a message advising that ship that the Californian was surrounded by ice and that it had stopped for the night.

Evans told of having been awakened about 5 o'clock Monday morning by the fourth officer, who said to him: "There's a ship been firing rockets in the night. Please see if there is anything the matter." Evans said he went immediately to his instrument and called for information. He was told by the Frankfort, and immediately thereafter by the Virginian, that the Titanic had sunk. He secured the position of the Titanic and, when this was reported to Captain Lord, the Californian started immediately for the scene.

Evans told of the gossip on the Californian regarding the rockets seen in the night, and said the fourth officer told him he had used the Morse signals in an effort to get in communication with the

TAFT DECLARES HE IS FORCED TO FIGHT

President Deprecates That One
Holding His High Office Should
Be Placed in Such a
Position.

STIRS BIG NEWARK AUDIENCE

Roosevelt's Charge That He Is
an Oligarch Draws Heated Re-
sponse—Cheered When He
Asks if Misrepresenta-
tion Is a Square Deal.

President Taft renewed his attack on Theodore Roosevelt last night, speaking this time to an audience of nearly seven thousand persons in the 1st Regiment Armory, in Newark.

And every minute he was encouraged to go on and "soak it to him."

This was especially true when the President told why he was replying to the bitter attacks of Mr. Roosevelt.

"I could stand the charges against me of all sorts," he said, "charges that do not convey any honor to me, because in the Presidency I have learned to bear a good deal. A tender skin has become a thickened hide by the experience. If I consulted my own wishes I would be silent under his personal attacks and trust to the future to work out my vindication."

"But I represent a cause. I am a Republican, and I represent the Republican party and the principle of liberty regulated by law and opposition to any principle that destroys the judiciary. I cannot afford to let that cause suffer by not having the charges against me refuted by the facts."

"I must answer the charges of Theodore Roosevelt. It is not pleasant and it is not a dignified position for the President of the United States. But I did not seek it. I am forced against the wall, with my back to it, and if I have any manhood I am forced to fight."

Here the audience broke into tremendous cheering. "Go for him!" they cried. "Soak it to him!" "Go at him!"

And President Taft immediately "soaked it to him" on the question of his trust of the people. From then on he attacked Roosevelt's sophisticated reasoning and aimed vicious blows at Roosevelt's personal traits.

"Let us consider the violation of that tradition that limits any man to two terms in the Presidency," he said. "Theodore Roosevelt and the Governors who nominated him say there is a popular call for him because he is the only man who can do the job. Are the conditions so peculiar that there is another job than to run the government? If that is so, there is a revolution of the social conditions of the country, and it couldn't be done to four years—not in one term, but in two or three."

No Respect for Legal Processes.

"If you break down this tradition, a man with such charming and intense personality as Theodore Roosevelt would have no difficulty in creating the same necessity every four years. For a man who is in his nature so impatient of constitutional restrictions and lacks respect for due legal processes, it is not safe to break down this valuable tradition. Is there such a necessity that you are willing to run the risk forbad by Washington and Jefferson and Jackson? Can you not get along with some one else, and not require a man with such a lack of respect for constitutional principles?"

The President was inadvertently introduced by Job Hedges out of the prepared order. Mr. Hedges was nearing the end of his speech and was explaining to the President that "These (the audience) were not the minions of a corporation, ground down into the dust of oligarchy. These are the real thing and they are waiting for you."

The words seemed the signal the audience was waiting for. They got on their feet and then on the chairs, and cheered and waved flags and threw their hats in the air, and demanded the President. Mr. Taft wanted Mr. Hedges to finish his speech, but the audience would not have it so. Then the chairman tried to make a set introduction, but the people would not have him, either. They demanded the President, and would not cease their cheers and calls for him until he came to the front of the platform and signed that he was ready to talk.

Taft Denies He Is an Oligarch.

He referred briefly to many of Mr. Roosevelt's charges, including his alleged friendship for Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, and for the bosses in other states, and denied heatedly that he was an oligarch, as Colonel Roosevelt had charged.

"The thing that sinks deepest into my heart," said Mr. Taft, "is the charge that I am an oligarch and do not believe that I am an oligarch of the American people to govern themselves. If there is anything of which I am proud it is that I am an American citizen and a part of the American government, that has shown itself the finest and the best and the most beneficial in the world."

Taking up the charge that he was not a progressive, the President said he did not think a progressive could be judged by his looks or his appreciation of poetry.

When the President said he believed that "progressiveness is determined by what is done and not by what is said" the audience interrupted him by prolonged cheering.

He cited numerous instances in which he said his words and meaning had been distorted by Colonel Roosevelt, each time winding up his argument by inquiring, "Is that a square deal?" and never failed to evoke a storm of cheers.

Says Roosevelt Advised It.

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's statement that he had gone into the White House a progressive and had since become a reactionary through his associations



"Ever yours, Theodore."

Uncle Sam Has His Own Little Moonshine Still

It is run in the Treasury Building at Washington and the object is to keep the government experts up to date, that they may combat the tricks of certain wary, unscrupulous distillers. An interesting article on various forms of "moonshine" will appear in to-morrow's

Sunday Tribune

JUSTIFIES TITANIC'S SPEED

Cornell Professor Says Course of
Officers Was Not Unwise.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 26.—Professor George R. McDermott, professor of naval architecture at Cornell University, has written to Chairman Smith of the Senate sub-committee which is investigating the Titanic disaster, declaring that if any mistake or bad judgment was shown upon the part of the officers after observation of the iceberg it was that the helm was swung to port, instead of driving the vessel head on to the berg. A square blow on the bow would have caused far less damage, he declared, than a glancing blow.

Professor McDermott apparently thought that the Titanic officers had not been unwise in steaming at full speed in the ice region, for he declared that a large ship is ordinarily under better control when going at speed limit than when moving slowly.

The writer urged that the committee deal gently with the survivors of the disaster. He said that in all his ocean travel of nearly thirty years he had seen only one boat on which there had not been some sort of lifeboat drill at some time during the voyage.

MONKEYS DO WELL IN COLD

Tailless Ones Thrive, Quaker City
Zoo Men Find.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, April 26.—The annual report of the board of directors of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, made public to-day, shows that the experiment tried this winter of keeping fifteen monkeys in an outside cage was successful, not a single monkey receiving as much as a cold. It was shown that only the tailless monkeys can stand the cold weather, as the others get their tails frost bitten.

The report showed that the birth rate was increasing. Among the baby animals were one monkey, three pigtailed macaques, four prairie wolves, two gray foxes, five raccoons, six prairie dogs, one red deer, one American elk, four Japanese deer, seventeen garter snakes, seven copperheads and five ground rattlesnakes.

URGES DRINKERS' LICENSES

Heyburn Suggests Permits for
Those Frequenting Saloons.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 26.—A novel method of regulating drinking was suggested by Senator Heyburn to-day, when the excise bill for the District of Columbia was under consideration in the Senate. He proposed that, instead of licensing the saloons, Congress should provide for issuing licenses to drinkers. This, he said, would do away with the treating habit, the worst feature of the drink problem.

Too much attention, Senator Heyburn insisted, was being directed to the saloonkeepers and too little to the men who patronize the saloons. Ninety per cent of the bartenders and managers of saloons and distilleries do not drink at all, he added. He suggested that the license be issued for a small fee and be non-transferable.

For that tired feeling in the Spring try Angostura Bitters, a famous tonic. Adv.

BOY OF NINE DROWNS TRYING TO SAVE CHUM

Youngster, Aged Six, Falls Off
Pier, and Older Lad Slips
from Raft.

PATROLMAN RESCUES ONE

Then Dives in Vain Effort to
Find the Small Hero—In-
cident of Spring's Call
on East Side.

Barney Terentolsky was a nine-year-old boy, who probably did not even know what the word "heroism" meant. But the latent bravery in him came to the front instantly, and without a second thought he climbed down a dock pile last night to save his "pal," Isidor Tansky. Isidor was saved, but Barney was drowned.

Isidor, who is six years old, was playing with "Abie" Feldman and Barney in front of the tenement house they live in at No. 5 Ludlow street. Even in the murky city Spring calls little boys, and her voice always has the ripple of water in it, the splash of a swimming pool, the tinkle of a stream.

"Let's go down to the river," said Barney, and in a few minutes they were playing "follow my leader" on the Rutgers street dock. The fleet Barney was the leader and made straight for the string place on the first darg. The others followed, small Isidor trailing in the rear. There was a splash and a scream, and Isidor was in the water. The other boys peered down at him as he struggled.

"Get a cap, Abie," yelled Barney, and then, to Isidor, "Grab the raft. I'll get you!"

He clambered down the pile, and reached one side of the raft, as Isidor clutched the other end. Barney reached over and began to pull the timbers to him. But the raft tipped and nearly turned over, and Barney slid into the water. Isidor, too, lost his clutch, and both were screaming in the river, as men hurried to the edge of the dock. One of them was Patrolman John Duggan, whom breathless Abie had found in Water street. The policeman stripped off his coat, threw his helmet away and dived, grabbing Isidor, and passed him up to waiting hands. Barney had disappeared, and although Duggan dived again and searched the river near the dock, he never found the little boy.

Mr. Mulford curled up Isidor in the blankets of a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance, and took him to the Madison street station. After an examination it was shown he had suffered no harm from the ducking.

LINER GRAZES ICEBERG

Empress of Britain Narrowly
Escapes Titanic's Fate.

Halifax, N. S., April 26.—A giant iceberg similar to that which sank the Titanic threatened disaster to the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, with 1,460 passengers aboard, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool.

Passengers say that on Wednesday last at 10 a. m. the vessel, while in latitude 46 north, longitude 47 west, was swerved just in time to avoid a serious collision. Fortunately the ship was steaming slowly at the time because of a dense fog. Suddenly the lookout sighted a great iceberg ahead. He rang for full speed astern, and the engines were reversed. Despite this the vessel struck the berg a glancing blow, but was not badly damaged.

There were many passengers on deck, and all being familiar with the Titanic's fate, many were panicky until assured that there was no danger. The scene was only 250 miles from where the Titanic struck and sank.

The Empress of Britain was bound from Liverpool to Quebec, but because of the prevalence of gulf ice docked here instead of at Quebec.

ANTIDILUVIAN WHISKEY
for every occasion—sociability, sickness or emergency. Layties Bros., New York—Adv.

WAR ON CRIMINALS SPREADS

Louisiana Will Enact Law for
Their Sterilization.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New Orleans, April 26.—That female as well as male habitual criminals should be deprived of the power of reproduction was the sense of a resolution adopted to-day by the Louisiana State Medical Association. The association urged the early passage of a law to this effect.

The law almost certainly will be enacted when the Louisiana Legislature meets next month, a number of the members of both houses already having pledged themselves to support a statute similar to the laws of New York, Oregon, Indiana and Connecticut.

The State Medical Association gave instructions for each of the parish medical societies to take up the work and hold open sessions, urging the advisability of the law as a protection to society.

LITTLE HUNGARY FIRE SCARE

Blaze in a Planing Mill Drives
Out the Diners.

Some dancers in Liberty Hall, which is on the top floor of the building better known to fame as the Little Hungary restaurant, gave the first alarm for a fire last night, which for a while threatened to clean out the café, and resulted in a three-alarm call for apparatus and several close escapes from death.

There were about one hundred and twenty-five dancers in the hall and about the same number in the restaurant below, when a girl, who was sitting in a window seat with her partner, looked out across the dark roofs toward Suffolk street and saw flames in a planing mill on the third floor, occupied by the New York Carving Company and the Manhattan Wood Turning Company. Two alarms were turned in at once, and a few minutes after the firemen arrived another alarm was sent in. Lines of hose were pulled in through the restaurant, which by this time had been emptied of its diners, and a squad of firemen had run up to the fourth floor of the burning building, which faced on Suffolk street, to get out some girls who were employees of Little Hungary and slept in the building. The girls had been rescued earlier by Max Cooperstein, an employee of the restaurant.

One of the most frantic scrambles in all the excitement of the fire was made by employees of Little Hungary in a successful effort to rescue the picture of Colonel Roosevelt.

GETS BABY FINGER PRINTS

Faurot, After Experiment, Sure
Lines Never Change.

An experiment of world-wide importance was made yesterday by Captain Faurot, head of the Bureau of Criminal Identification at Police Headquarters, when he went to Bellevue Hospital, took the finger prints of a two weeks' old baby, and found them just as characteristic and distinct as those of an adult person at any age.

A large company of physicians and police officials was present and saw the experiment performed. Captain Faurot is now positively certain not only that there are no two sets of finger prints alike in the world, but that those made by a baby at the time of its birth will remain his peculiar property until the day of his death. Captain Faurot suggests that the finger print system has by this experiment been proved of the utmost practical value, not only in the identification of criminals, but in the identification of persons for any purpose whatsoever.

He predicts that it will soon be in use in every police department, hospital, bank and business house, and that countries where the passport system is in vogue may safely shift to the finger print system.

The captain suggests that the system be put into use in New York in all maternity hospitals as an instant and effective identification of future citizens.

MAILLARD'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
Best all-season beverage. Wonderfully sustaining and nourishing—Adv.

ROOSEVELT CALLS TAFT FALSIFIER

President, He Declares, Has Given Him "the
Crookedest Kind of a Deal."

TORRENT OF HOT DENUNCIATION

"Absurd Untruths," "Disloyalty to Every Canon of De-
cency and Fair Dealing" and "Yielding to
Bosses" Charged.

Worcester, Mass., April 26.—Merciless denunciation of President Taft was Colonel Roosevelt's reply to-night to the President's attack on him yesterday. Some of Colonel Roosevelt's assertions were:

That President Taft had not given the people of the country a "square deal," but that, owing to a "quality of feebleness," he had "yielded to the bosses and the great privileged interests."

That one part of the President's attack on him was "the crookedest kind of a deal" and "deliberate misrepresentation."

That the President "has not merely in thought, word and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but has been disloyal to every canon of ordinary decency and fair dealing, such as should obtain even in dealing with a man's bitterest opponents."

That the President's statement regarding the influence of federal office holders in the campaign was "not only an untruth, but it is an absurd untruth."

That Mr. Taft convicted himself of insincerity when he signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

That in speaking of Colonel Roosevelt's position in regard to the trust problem President Taft "is himself guilty of a crooked deal."

Colonel Roosevelt took up President Taft's attack on him point by point, denouncing the President in one scathing sentence after another.

Worcester, Mass., April 26.—When ex-President Roosevelt reached Worcester at the beginning of his trip through Massachusetts to-day he found the streets near the station thronged. With a band and a torchlight procession as escort he was taken to Mechanics Hall, where he delivered his main speech. Several thousand persons were unable to gain admission. Later Colonel Roosevelt addressed an overflow meeting in Salem Square. Both audiences received him enthusiastically.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech in part was as follows:

"In this campaign I regard the issues at stake as altogether too important to permit it to be twisted into one of personalities between President Taft and myself. But Mr. Taft's speeches yesterday contained statements that I must answer. Most of what he said needs no comment from me. When, for instance, he said that I have endeavored to minimize the importance of my Columbus speech, my speech before the Massachusetts lower house, my noonday speech at St. Louis, my Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and Louisville speeches without knowing that I have elaborated and emphasized what I said at Columbus."

"Again, when Mr. Taft in any speech speaks of me directly or obliquely as a neurotic or a demagogue, or in similar terms I shall say nothing except that to point out that if he is obliged to use such language he had better preserve his own self-respect by not protesting that it gives him pain to do so. No man resorts to epithets like these if it really gives him pain to use them."

"I have never alluded to him in terms even remotely resembling these. I have never quoted his private letters or private communications. I have discussed exclusively his public actions. Even where I was obliged to be severe, I was always parliamentary, and never hypocritical. Nor do I intend to-day to devote to this standard, although the President's speech makes it necessary for me to speak more plainly on certain subjects than I have yet spoken."

Not Square Deal, Says Roosevelt.
Colonel Roosevelt referred to President Taft's explanation of his statement that "ours is a government of all of the people by a representative part of the people."

"For him to try," said Colonel Roosevelt, "to escape the consequences of his statements by saying that he alluded only to women and children is trifling with the intelligence of the people. To speak of such action on his part as a 'square deal' is itself the crookedest kind of deal. He is trying to dodge the consequences of his statement by deliberate misrepresentation of that statement."

Colonel Roosevelt defined the political "boss" as "the man responsible for the alliance between crooked politics and crooked business, which has been responsible for nine-tenths of the corruption in American political life."

"If there is any such man among my supporters," he continued, "I do not know him. Mr. Taft says that Mr. Plinn, of Pittsburgh, is a very bad boss. There is an element of grim comedy in Mr. Taft weeping over the thought of Pennsylvania being put under the rule of a boss through Mr. Penrose being ousted from control of the party organization."

Colonel Roosevelt said Mr. Plinn had told him he was supporting him because he believed the former President was the only leader in public life who was "earnestly and in practical fashion working for greater justice in matters industrial."

The bosses, Colonel Roosevelt declared, were on the President's side. "Mr. Taft says," the ex-President continued, "that in my various campaigns I accepted the assistance of these bosses. So I did when they chose to go my way, and to support the cause of the people. The trouble with Mr. Taft is that he gets

their assistance at the price of going their way and opposing the cause of the people.

Hard to Answer Statement.
"Mr. Taft said yesterday that never in thought, word or deed had he been disloyal in his friendship for me. It is hard for me to answer such a statement save by calling it the grossest and most astounding hypocrisy. When Mr. Taft made that statement he had just sent in to the United States Senate, on half an hour's notice, obviously in collusion with the Lorimer Democratic Senator who made the request, papers which were intended to convey the impression that I had improperly favored the Harvester trust by declining to prosecute it in 1907."

Colonel Roosevelt repeated the assertion that Mr. Taft, as a member of his Cabinet, had approved the decision to delay the Harvester company suit.

"When Mr. Taft," he went on, "obviously to influence the Massachusetts primary, and obviously in collusion with one of Mr. Lorimer's Senatorial supporters of the opposite political party, takes the action he did, he has not merely in thought, words and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but has been disloyal to every canon of ordinary decency and fair dealing such as should obtain even in dealing with a man's bitterest opponents. Such conduct represents the very crookedest kind of a crooked deal, and when Mr. Taft, within twenty-four hours of taking it, complains that he has not been given a square deal by me, he exposes himself to derision and contempt."

"This is not an exceptional instance of how he has behaved to me. The same course was followed last summer in connection with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The assaults upon me by Mr. Taft's campaign managers, made in Washington under Mr. Taft's very eyes, have been foul to the verge of indecency. But, remember, I am not complaining of these things; I care nothing for Mr. Taft's personal attitude toward me; I allude to it only in passing and merely because Mr. Taft lays such emphasis on the matter."

Reciprocity Under Discussion.
The speaker then turned to the subject of reciprocity.

"Mr. Taft says that I changed front on the reciprocity measure," he began. "This is untrue. He publishes a letter of mine, in answer to a letter of his marked 'confidential.' Incidentally, one of the unpardonable sins on the part of any man calling himself a gentleman is to publish confidential correspondence without permission; as to this I care nothing, but I warn Mr. Taft that in discussing negotiations with a foreign power it is well not to publish such expressions as that in his letter about making Canada only an adjunct of the United States."

"In this letter I told him that I would support his reciprocity proposition. I did loyally support it in several different speeches. At first I took the agreement on the faith of Mr. Taft's representation. Later, when I came to look up the matter, however, I became convinced that the reciprocity agreement as passed by Mr. Taft was unwise and undesirable, because it improperly sacrificed the interests of our farmers and fishermen and because it carried indefensible action on paper."

"Nevertheless, because I had stated that I would support the treaty, I said not one word against it until it was dead. Even then I declined to speak on the subject until in several states Mr. Taft's managers themselves, with what I can only characterize as unpardonable baseness, began to circulate the fact of my support of Mr. Taft's proposal as a reason why I should not be nominated."

"Mr. Taft says," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "that the influence of federal officeholders in the Chicago convention